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No. 42 of 1892.

SELECTIONS

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 10th October 1892.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.						
Monthly.						
1	Khatti Hitkari	Agra	Dina Nath	For Sept. ...	14th Oct. ...	640 copies
2	Safir-i-Kashmir	Moradabad	Avatar Krishn	For Aug. ...	17th " ...	500 "
Bi-monthly.						
3	Jubilee Paper	Lucknow	Yaqub Khan	16th Oct. ...	18th " ...	300 "
4	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj (Farukhabad).	Bhaggu Khan	15th " ...	17th " ...	275 "
Tri-monthly.						
5	Akhbar-i-Imamia	Lucknow	Abid Ali	7th " ...	15th " ...	347 "
6	Hamid-ul-Akhbar	Moradabad	Ilahi Baksh	11th " ...	13th " ...	300 "
7	Mufid-i-Km	Agra	Qadir Ali	10th " ...	17th " ...	100 "
Weekly.						
8	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Tajamul Hussain	14th " ...	18th " ...	265 "
9	Agra Punch	"	Abid-ul-din Beg	8th " ...	13th " ...	210 "
10	Akhbar-i-Alam	Meerut	Muqarrab Hussain	11th " ...	14th " ...	65 "
11	Alam-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	Rahmat-ul-lah	" " ...	15th " ...	275 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).				1892.	1892.	
Weekly.						
12	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	12th Oct. ...	15th Oct. ...	625 copies.
13	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Kishun Lal ...	15th " ...	18th " ...	158 "
14	Asad ...	" ...	Ashraf Ali ...	23rd & 30th Sept. ...	" ...	250 "
15	Ludaun Gazette ...	Budaun ...	Afzal Ali ...	6th Oct. ...	14th " ...	200 "
16	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	8th " ...	" ...	500 "
17	Hindustani ...	Lucknow ...	Ganga Prasad Varmā ...	12th " ...	15th " ...	300 "
18	Karnamah ...	" ...	Muhammad Yaqub ...	10th " ...	13th " ...	275 "
19	Matla-i-Nur ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	15th " ...	18th " ...	44 "
20	Mihir-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karim-ullah ...	14th " ...	17th " ...	400 "
21	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	10th " ...	15th " ...	250 "
22	Najm-ul-Akhhār ...	Etawah ...	Ruh-ullah Khan ...	11th " ...	" ...	223 "
23	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Jaunpur ...	Muhammad Muhsin ...	3rd " ...	17th " ...	60 "
24	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamna Das Biswas ...	15th " ...	18th " ...	450 "
25	Nasim-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Nawaz Khan ...	8th " ...	" ...	70 "
26	Nasir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Muhammad Ali ...	16th " ...	19th " ...	40 "
27	Nisam-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	18th " ...	15th " ...	250 "
28	Nur-ul-Anwar ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamid ...	15th " ...	" ...	196 "
29	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjad Husain ...	6th " ...	" ...	450 "
30	Raf-ul-Akhhār ...	Benares ...	Ghulam Husain ...	10th " ...	13th " ...	360 "
31	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partap Krishn ...	16th " ...	18th " ...	220 "
32	Sarkhail Punch ...	Ballia ...	Agha Hasan ...	11th " ...	17th " ...	100 "
33	Sitara-i-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	12th " ...	18th " ...	125 "
34	Soldier ...	" ...	Maharaj Baldeo Singh ...	14th " ...	19th " ...	200 "
35	Tamannai ...	Lucknow ...	Puran Chand ...	1st & 8th " ...	" ...	125 "
36	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairaj Singh ...	6th " ...	14th " ...	304 "
Daily.						
37	Oudh Akhhār ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasad ...	13th to 19th " ...	13th to 19th Aug. ...	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Govt.)
URDU-ENGLISH.						
Bi-weekly.						
38	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alim-ul-lah ...	11th, 14th & 18th " ...	13th, 17th & 19th " ...	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
HINDI.						
Weekly.						
39	Almora Akhhār ...	Almora ...	Sadā Nand ...	10th " ...	13th " ...	116 copies.
40	Goswami ...	Benares ...	Jagat Narayan ...	29th Sept. ...	14th " ...	"
41	Nagri Nirad ...	Mirzapur ...	Kashi Prasad ...	13th Oct. ...	16th " ...	"
42	Prayag Samachar ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nath ...	" " ...	18th " ...	500 copies.
43	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashya Chalak Dan ...	10th " ...	14th " ...	100 "
44	Vyapar Hitaishi ...	Benares ...	Hanuman Prasad ...	14th " ...	17th " ...	400 "
Daily.						
45	Hindustan ...	Kalankar (Partabgarh.) ...	Deva Charan ...	12th to 18th " ...	18th to 19th " ...	470 "
HINDI-URDU.						
Weekly.						
46	Kashi Patrika ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A. ...	14th " ...	16th " ...	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Govt.)
Bi-weekly.						
47	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahavir Prasad ...	8th and 12th " ...	15th and 19th " ...	100 copies.
MARATHI.						
Weekly.						
48	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayagi ...	12th " ...	15th " ...	320 "
MARATHI-ENGLISH.						
Weekly.						
49	Nyaya Sadha ...	Nagpur ...	Sadā Shiva Ram-chandra Patwardhan ...	5th " ...	8th " ...	450 "

I.—FOREIGN AND POLITICAL.

1. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 12th October, gives an account of a National Congress meeting lately held at the Rifah-i-Am Hall, Lucknow. The Hall was entirely full, all classes of people being represented at the meeting.

HINDUSTÁN.
October 12th, 1892.

National Congress meeting at Lucknow.

Mr. Boyle, Barrister-at Law, who has sympathy with natives, presided. The Anglo-Indian community being so hostile to the aims and aspirations of the people, it was very encouraging to see Mr. Boyle taking part at a Congress meeting. The *Hindustáni* gives the substance of the speech of Mr. Eardley-Norton of Madras, who expressed satisfaction at the passing of the India Councils Act, though the measure fell far short of the wishes of the Congress. He asked natives to bring pressure to bear on the Government of India with a view to extend the elective principle to the councils in accordance with Mr. Gladstone's opinion, and denounced Nawáb Mehdi Hasan in connection with the letter contributed by him to the London *Times* against the National Congress. Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar, Barrister-at-Law, and Babu Bipin Behari Bose, M.A., Vakíl, delivered short speeches in praise of Mr. Norton.

2. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 6th October, has a cartoon in which the Right Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Gladstone and the *Oudh Punch* are represented as speaking to each other, as follows :—

ODDH PUNCH.
October 6th, 1892.

Mr. Gladstone and the National Congress.

Punch.—Do you remember your pledges to the National Congress?

Mr. Gladstone (putting his right hand on his breast).—O yes, yes; they are strongly impressed on my mind.

3. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 12th October, expresses grief at the indifference of the people in these provinces in contributing towards the expenses of the coming National Congress, and complains that, in spite of all their efforts, the Congress leaders have not yet been able to raise

HINDUSTÁN.
October 12th, 1892.

Coming National Congress.

the necessary funds. The population in these provinces being over 46 millions, if each man contributed only a pice, the required amount would easily be collected. It is the duty of pleaders, mukhtars, schoolmasters, students and other educated men to go from village to village collecting subscriptions, and to assist in the promotion of the national cause.

4. The *Najm-ul-Akhhár* (Etáwah), of the 11th October, states that the National Congress movement appears to have died with Pandit Ajudhya Nath. Few Congress meetings are now held, and there is little enthusiasm among the Congressionists. Evidently the next annual gathering will be the last

NAJM-UL-AKHHAR.
October 11th, 1892.

The same.

meeting. It is a matter of satisfaction that the foolish movement has come to an end, and educated natives should in future devote their energies to more useful pursuits.

5. The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th October, says that it was expected that the advent of a Chinese officer at Gilgit would lead to the settlement of boundary disputes with Russia, but that the recent treaty between Russia and China has destroyed all such hope. Among other

MIHR-I-NIMROZ.
October 14th, 1892.

Treaty between Russia and China.

stipulations, the treaty even provides for the removal of the British embassy from China, and therefore it is sure to embitter the relations between the British and Russian Governments. The Russians are really a very cunning people. They are playing the same game on the Pamirs as they did at Panjdeh. The inhabitants of the Pamirs are reported to have been induced to apply to Russian officers to take them under their protection. The British Government should now be on the alert.

6. The *Soldier* (Moradabad), of the 12th October, praises the Rámpur administration for the ability with which it manages the affairs of the State, and observes that all classes of people, except wicked and evil-minded men, are entirely

SOLDIER.
October 12th, 1892.

Rámpur administration.

satisfied with it. The capital, which was formerly a dirty and unhealthy town, has been improved very considerably.

RAHBAR.
October 16th, 1892.

7. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th October, says that General Azam-ul-din Khán's murder has led to several men, whether guilty or not, being condemned to the gallows, and to the ruin of several wealthy families, especially that of Abdullah Khán. But the General's relatives are not yet satisfied and efforts are made to find out other men suspected of implication in the offence. As Abdullah Khán's three sons, Mustafa Khán, Saidullah Khán and Mujtaba Khán, have absconded, the Superintendent (President in Council?) has unjustly confiscated property belonging to every member of Abdullah Khán's family. A garden at Rámpur, which was used as a burialground by the family, has been confiscated and sold to a man connected with the late General, who is sure to prevent any burials in future and may even destroy old tombs in the garden. It would be a matter for surprise and regret if the graveyard were allowed by Sir Auckland Colvin's Government to be destroyed. Some members of Abdullah Khán's family have submitted a petition to the Superintendent (President?) protesting against the measure; but there is reason to fear that their protest will only lead to an entire prohibition of any human dead bodies being buried inside Rámpur city. It appears from the *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* of Rámpur that such general prohibition is already under consideration. All the houses and shops have been confiscated and sold by the State, on condition that the purchaser should demolish them and remove the materials, leaving the ground clear for the erection of public buildings thereon. The State might be justified in confiscating the property of Mustafa Khán, Saidullah Khán and Mujtaba Khán, who have absconded, but the confiscation of the property of their brothers and sisters is utterly unfair and unjust. What is still more objectionable is that, even the estate situated in British territory and granted to Abdullah Khán by the British Government in recognition of the services of his father and uncle, who were killed by the rebels in defending the Shamli treasury during the Mutiny, has been allowed to be confiscated. Sir Auckland Colvin should give the matter his best attention.

NAJM-UL-AKHBAR.
October 11th, 1892.

8. The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* (Etáwah), of the 11th October, says that on the occasion of his next visit to Rámpur, Sir Auckland Colvin should take the case of the sons of Abdullah Khán into consideration. As it is, they have been entirely ruined and have paid dearly for their misdeeds. His Honor may grant them a free pardon as an act of grace.

NASIM-I-AGRA.
October 15th, 1892.

9. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th October, is glad to learn from Panjáb newspapers that the Government of India has in a friendly way advised the Mahárāja of Patiala to reduce his extravagant expenditure on horse races, and asks the Government to keep an eye on other princes also.

HINDUSTÁN.
October 12th, 1892.

10. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 12th October, adverting to gifts, aggregating over a lakh of rupees, presented by the Mahárāja of Benares to the Pandas at Gaya in honour of the Shradh ceremony of his deceased father and uncle, regrets that Hindu chiefs make such princely presents to Gayawals and other wealthy priests, and observes that the poor and needy have stronger claims on their charity.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

HINDUSTÁN.
October 13th, 1892.

11. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 13th October, publishes the speech delivered by Pandit Shital Prasád at a late meeting of the Deshopkarni Sabha at Kálákankar regarding the constitution of the Indian Legislative Councils under the new Act. The Pandit refers to the proposals of the Bengal Government, which has recommended that out of the 20 members in the Bengal Council seven should be natives, one of them being a representative of landholders; and urges that the poor and dumb cultivators should also be empowered to send their representatives to the Supreme and Provincial Councils to watch and protect their interests.

One and the same member cannot properly represent both the communities, their interests being in a great degree opposed to each other.

12. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 15th October, highly approves of the recommendation made by Mr. Gostling, President of the Industrial Conference at Poona, to the effect that, like the Egyptian Government, the Government of India should receive revenue in kind; and argues that the measure would be a great boon to landholders and cultivators, saving them from the necessity of selling grain at low rates and making them independent of money-lenders to a large extent. The system of paying revenue in kind existed in this country under the Hindu and Muhammadan kings and even now obtains in Egypt and some native States. The revival of the system would be attended by no great difficulties. Government might send grain to England for sale or sell it here to Ralli Brothers and other European grain-dealers, whose agents are to be found in every part of the country. Government itself requires large quantities of grain every year for the army.

HINDUSTÁN.
October 15th, 1892.

13. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 12th October, says that it appears from a communication published in a Calcutta newspaper that Sir Charles Elliott expressed his satisfaction with Dr. Mitra of Srirámpur for his not making an agitation through newspapers in seeking justice. The writer in the Calcutta journal disapproves of His Honor's proceeding, and infers from it that His Honor did not take any notice of Mr. Phillip's misconduct, because the case was strongly criticized by the native press, though it was a much more serious affair than the Srirámpur case. The *Sitára-i-Hind* observes that if Sir Charles Elliott does not interfere on behalf of any man who has been ill-treated by an official, on the ground that his case has been taken up by newspapers, His Honor in a way punishes him for their faults. Again, His Honor, in spite of all his good intentions, cannot dispense justice properly in any case until he possesses full information regarding it; and in this country, where the religions, languages, customs and manners of the people are quite different from those of the rulers, and where there is no parliament, His Honor, or any other high European officer, cannot obtain trustworthy information about any case except through newspapers, the official version being only one-sided. There is an unmistakable tendency among the higher authorities in this country to look with indifference at the representations of the fourth estate, but the policy is fraught with danger.

SITARA-I-HIND.
October 12th, 1892.

14. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 12th October, observes that the abnormal fall in exchange is a source of great anxiety to both England and India. But it is a matter of surprise that the *London Times* should recommend an increase in the salaries of European officials employed in this country. Such a measure would be an act of downright spoliation. This is a fresh instance of the selfishness of Englishmen, who are ready to deprive starving natives of their scanty food. India has already been reduced to poverty and involved in debt, and the home charges and the military expenditure continue to be a heavy drain on her resources. But she is still threatened with an additional burden by selfish European officials.

SUBODH SINDEU.
October 12th, 1892.

15. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 12th October, says that the *Englishman* threatens that if the Government of India takes no steps to save European officers from loss in the matter of exchange, they will rebel against the Government. Such threats are worthless and should be rated at their proper value.

HINDUSTÁN.
October 12th, 1892.

16. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), is very sorry that Mr. Justice Mahmood has been obliged to take furlough for a year on account of ill-health. Some newspapers state that he will retire from service at the expiration of his furlough, and attribute his intended retirement to his quarrel with the Chief Justice. But such a statement is without any foundation. The misunder-

HINDUSTÁN.
October 12th, 1892.

standing between him and the Chief Justice is not of such a serious nature as to necessitate his premature retirement.

Azad.
September 30th, 1892.

17. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 30th. September, received on 18th October

Pamphlet issued by the Temperance Association of London in condemnation of the Indian opium trade.

acknowledges receipt of a pamphlet issued by the Temperance Association of London in condemnation of the Indian opium trade, and observes that the attacks made on the Government of India in the pamphlet are unnecessary and unjust. The *Azad* does not approve of the

use of opium, but it is opposed to a sudden stoppage of its use, inasmuch as such a measure would be productive of great hardship to millions of people who have long been accustomed to it. Government is gradually checking the sale of opium and has reduced the number of *chandu* shops. As regards the trade with China, the discontinuance of the supply of opium from this country would not induce the Chinese to abandon its use. They have been steadily extending its cultivation in order to be able to provide for their own wants.

Azad.
September 30th, 1892.

18. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 30th September, received on 18th October,

Vaccination.

says that vaccination is getting more and more popular, but that the progress is very slow. Compulsory vaccination has been introduced into many municipalities. Other municipal boards should follow suit.

The peasantry still continue to shun the vaccinator, as before. Landholders and talukdars can do much to popularize vaccination among them by bringing friendly pressure to bear upon and setting them a proper example.

Subodh Sindhu.
October 12th, 1892.

19. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 12th October, complains that

Alleged insult offered by a European police official to the Ramlila procession at Orai, Jalaun district.

Europeans make sport of the Hindu religion, readily insulting the Hindus, their gods and sacred books. It is a matter of deep regret that Government officials themselves, who have been appointed by Her Majesty

to promote the welfare of her subjects, should be guilty of such misconduct. In breaking up the Hardwar religious fair hotheaded police officials greatly ill-treated the pilgrims and brought British rule into disrepute by their high-handedness. Before the inquiry into the dispersion of the fair was completed, the Sitapur authorities made an attack on the Hindu religion, but the Local Government immediately intervened and redressed the wrong. Another case of insult to the Hindu religion recently occurred at Orai in the North-Western Provinces. It appears from the Lucknow *Advocate* that when the Ramlila procession was passing through the public street on the afternoon of the 19th September, a European police official came driving from the opposite direction and, on approaching the procession, ordered the music to be stopped. His order was obeyed. But when he had passed the procession and gone a suitable distance, the music was resumed. The resumption of the music appears to have been very disagreeable to him, as he at once returned and freely laid about him, right and left, with his whip. But his wrath was not yet allayed, and he forced the boys who were dressed as gods, Sri Ram Chandra and Lakshman, to descend from their carriage and made them walk on foot before his conveyance to the police station. The Hindus were very indignant but they restrained their anger and quietly followed their gods. As soon as the Collector heard of the unfortunate incident he went over to the police station and released Sri Ram Chandra and Lakshman. The whole Hindu population of the town was overpowered with grief and there was an entire suspension of trade next day. Such cases of police high-handedness frequently occur, but Government has not yet adopted any effectual measures to stop the evil. If any European officers are under the impression that the offer of such insults to Hindu gods will pave their way to heaven or strengthen the foundations of British rule, they very much mistake. On the other hand, such outrages are only calculated to create popular discontent and injure British rule. Government cannot too strongly impress upon its officers the necessity for respecting the religious feelings of the people.

Rahbar.
October 16th, 1892.

20. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th October, observes that no sensible

Dispersion of the Hardwar fair.

man can read the series of articles in the *Akhbar-i-Am* of Lahore on the dispersion of the Hardwar fair without being struck with horror. Who could conceive that such atrocities were possible under British rule

at a place held sacred by Hindus ? It remains to be seen how Sir Auckland Colvin will wipe out the dark stain which the Hardwar imbroglio has fixed upon his administration. The *Rahbar* thinks that His Honor should severely censure the officials who misbehaved themselves, and express sympathy with the pilgrims who were subjected to ill-treatment, assuring the people that they will not be interfered with and ill-treated at religious fairs in future.

21. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th October, complains that some Magistrates consult police officials in private in criminal cases sent by the police for trial, and observes that as police officials cannot be expected to give an independent opinion in such cases, the practice is sure to be injurious to the accused. The higher authorities should exercise control over the Magistrates and the police officials in this matter and strictly forbid the practice where it may be found to exist.

NASIM-I-AGRA.
October 15th, 1892.

Custom among Magistrates of consulting police officials in private regarding criminal cases.

22. The *Agra Punch*, of the 8th October, complains that the conduct of the secret police is as unsatisfactory as that of the ordinary police. Such officials, far from keeping themselves secret, voluntarily make themselves known to the people. Their duty is to watch the proceedings of public meetings and the movements of bad characters ; but what they generally do is, that they pay frequent visits to respectable persons and levy blackmail from them. Too great care cannot be taken in selecting men for service in the Special Branch.

AGRA PUNCH.
October 8th, 1892.

Police Special Branch.

23. The *Rafi-ul-Akhbar* (Benares), of the 10th October, complains that the Municipal Board at Benares has largely increased taxation and that the octroi duties are levied with greater severity than before. If a gentleman buys only half a dozen oranges, he has to pay duty. Many things which were hitherto exempt have now been taxed. The levy of octroi on ready-made clothes will cause great harassment to people.

RAFI-UL-AKHBAR.
October 10th, 1892.

Increase in Municipal taxation at Benares.

24. The *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 13th October, complains that Wahid Ullah, a police official at the Mufti-ka-purwa police station, so cruelly beat his servant, who had stolen some things, that the man died from the effects of the beating after two days. The City Inspector made an investigation and has committed Wahid Ullah to the Magistrate for trial.

PRAYAG SAMACHAR.
October 13th, 1892.

A case of police torture, Allahabad.

25. The *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 13th October, complains that a European shot a native in attempting to shoot a horse. Such shooting cases are too frequent.

PRAYAG SAMACHAR.
October 13th, 1892.

A native accidentally shot by a European at Allahabad.

26. The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 13th October, argues that as tobacco is used in one form or other by a majority of the population in this and other countries, there is a great demand for it. The cultivation of tobacco, being very profitable, has been rapidly expanding for some years past in Behar. A *bigha* of ordinary land produces eighty or ninety rupees worth of tobacco. The agriculturists in other provinces should also take to tobacco cultivation.

HINDUSTAN.
October 13th, 1892.

Cultivation of tobacco.

27. The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 14th October, complains that a large number of cattle perish from disease every year owing to want of proper treatment, cultivators being exposed to great loss from heavy mortality among their agricultural cattle, and urges that Government should establish a Veterinary School in every province for training natives as Veterinary Surgeons.

HINDUSTAN.
October 14th, 1892.

Need for the establishment of Veterinary Schools.

III.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

PRAYAG SAMACHAR.
October 13th, 1892.

Prostitutes at Allahabad.

28. The *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 13th October, complains that prostitutes are a great pest to society. They deprive well-to-do young men, who fall in love with them, of all their wealth and give a world of trouble to respectable persons who have the misfortune to live in their neighbourhood. Their houses are visited by all sorts of bad people, who fight with each other every day. Lately the house of Najiban, prostitute, at Allahabad, was attacked by a large number of men, some of whom the police have succeeded in arresting. The District Magistrate should take some steps with a view to protect people from these prostitutes.

Ditto.

Road-watering at Allahabad.

29. The same paper complains that, although the rains have ceased, road-watering has not yet recommenced at Allahabad. Dust not only causes inconvenience to people but is also injurious to health.

AGRA PUNCH.
October 8th, 1892.

Aggra Punch and the Singh Sabha newspaper of Amritsar.

30. The *Aggra Punch* publishes another scurrillous article in its issue of the 8th October in answer to the attacks made by the *Singh Sabha* newspaper of Amritsar on Musalmans.

ALWAQT.
October 12th, 1892.

Compulsory widowhood among Hindus.

31. The *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 12th October, refers to the case of a Hindu widow at Lucknow, who awaits her trial on the charge of killing her new-born child, and urges upon Government the necessity for encouraging widow marriages among the Hindus. If among Hindu candidates for public service preference were given to those who encourage such marriages, the evil custom of compulsory widowhood would soon be checked.

ALLAHABAD,

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

The 24th October 1892.

} Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.